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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## INGOTS

CAST IN THE WORKSHOP OF THE S. L. P.

Nothing Will Stead the Hughes Class-Pre-Election Handshakes Nowadays.—Decline in Registration Proves Bad Times—Mallock at Last, Lands in His Sphere.

The workers of Bulgaria are about to make experience. They will serve as food for the cannon of Ferdinand. With their blood they will make Ferdinand free from Turkey, the way a small factory makes itself free from a Tycoon—and keep its wage-slaves in the yoke. The wage slaves of Bulgaria will discover that there is no freedom for them except the capitalist ruler himself is overthrown.

When Solomon was surfeited with enjoyment he declared, Vanity of vanities, all is vanity. The Russian Solomoness, the widow of Grand Duke Sergius, has decided to "take the strictest vows." Pity she did not do so long ago.

Gov. Hughes imagines he said a great thing when referring to the Socialist Movement he said: "Any child can throw sand into the mechanism of a machine, and thus destroy it; but it takes skill to construct the works." With just such phrases did Louis XVI imagine he could save the mechanism of feudalism, into which the oncoming revolutionists were throwing sand. It didn't save Louis; neither will it save the Hughes class.

"You think the Democrats and Republicans are deadly enemies, about to cut each others' throats?" was Carnegie's question to an Englishman in London during the Presidential campaign of 1880. "Not at all," he proceeded to answer his own question; "after election, the rival politicians shake hands and laugh." To-day we need not wait until after election. Taft and Bryan shook hands and smiled in Chicago on the 7th instant—in the very heart of the campaign, nearly four weeks before election.

While Carnegie is donating \$20,000 to the Republican campaign, workingmen in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver are on the same day reported to be committing suicide because their wives and children had little to eat.

What does it all concern the workers? Haskell is scoring point after point, point upon point, against Roosevelt till the latter's back must be a succession of welts. What is that to the workers?—a storm that rages far above their heads. Whether Haskell prove victorious or not, the fact remains that Standard Oil runs both the Republican and the Democratic parties, and can't be otherwise.

"An increase of 8,000 more felonies," predicted by the District Attorney for next year, is the unconscious answer made by a limb of capitalist society to the promises of better times, made by Bryan and Taft. The answer is correct. It will be Taft or Bryan that is elected. Whichever one wins the economic conditions will go from bad to worse, with the towering increase of crime as the logical consequence. Capitalism can no longer be MENDEED, it must be ENDED.

While politicians, after the superficial fashion of politicians, ascribe to "indifference" the marked falling off in the registration of this and other large cities, they are too blind to perceive the actual reason. There is no "indifference" in this campaign; just the reverse. Whence the falling off? The crisis, which has been on nearly a year and is increasing in intensity, has caused shoals of workers to wander about in search of jobs. They have lost their residence, hence are not there to register.

Good for Sibley! He writes a letter to the public stating he is not ashamed, but far otherwise, positively proud of his connection with Standard Oil. Good, indeed, for Sibley! The only redeeming feature of capitalism is that it carries the human race to the portals of Socialism. True, the voyage is made through the pest-soaked field of "business"—nevertheless the voyage IS made. Of the several crafts in which the voyage is made Standard Oil has been the steadiest. Why should Sibley not be proud?

Every snarl and kick of an employer of labor against the form of a labor union is a testimonial of merit for that union. The striking taxicab chauffeurs

Mallock's appearance as a novelist is not the new thing it is made out to be by the Republican-Democratic press. Mallock has been nothing but a writer of fiction. Witness his "scientific" lectures against Marx and Socialism.

From the rumors that are gathering to a head with regard to unprecedented Panama stealings, the conclusion is being drawn that a desperado's attempt will be made on the part of the Republicans to keep Bryan out, lest he uncover the foulness. No danger. While there may be more Republican dignitaries involved than Democratic, owing to the Administration's being Republican, the Democratic party surely has its full quota of dignitaries smirched in Panama.

Prof. William Milligan Sloane of Columbia University is unable to suppress the leading feature of the class that keeps up Columbia and that Columbia boosts. The leading feature on the countenance of the capitalist is the belief that everything can be bought. The capitalist buys horses, railroads, women—why not a national anthem also? Prof. Sloane is out to buy a national anthem.

Why did not Zangwill answer Roosevelt in Roosevelt's own words, when the latter objected to certain passages in Zangwill's new drama, "The Melting Pot"? When Roosevelt was attacked for making speeches that set predatory wealth with rage, his answer was: "I merely turned on the light; I am not responsible for the facts that the light revealed." When Zangwill is called to account by Roosevelt because his drama exposes the inner workings of the family relations in Roosevelt's "Four Hundred," Zangwill should have answered: "I am not responsible for the facts revealed by the light that I turn upon them."

The Socialist party's "Call" has not yet answered the charge of corruption preferred against it for publishing an advertisement which suggests "breaking away from wage slavery" by investing \$30 and pulling out \$720. When the "Call" gets ready to answer, it will adopt Mr. Hillquit's answer: "It was only such a little bit of a baby."

The bankers continue to make, despite themselves, arguments in favor of Bryan's guarantee plan. They are now declaring that such a plan spells ruination to the stockholders—an admission that banks are not run, as the public was formerly assured, for the charitable benefit of stockholders, but for the business benefit of stockholders.

Of course, whether stockholders or depositors benefit by the process, does not concern the working class whose earnings are too small to make deposits. Nevertheless, the admission is one that illuminates the capitalist class, its purposes, its motive-springs, and its morality.

When the capitalist press, Republican and Democratic, declare this to be a campaign of apathy, they are right, as far as their class is concerned. The registration has fallen off greatly in the silk-stockings districts. The capitalists are like ducks in thunder in this campaign. The registration has fallen off also in the other districts. The capitalist method of thought is to gauge the rest of the people by themselves. The capitalists are "apathetic," therefore the people also are apathetic. Nothing of the sort. The falling off in the registration in all the other districts is a gauge of the number of workers that have been set afloat in search of work, and, consequently, have lost their residence.

A dollar to a doughnut there are as many Bryan as Taft supporters in the set that is calling one another "liars" and "perjurors" at the examination now going on before Ernest A. Garlington of certain frauds that are being mutually charged in matters of Panama.

Gompers may well be asking himself where he and his sacred motto "No politics in the Union" are at. While he is acting as candlebearer for Bryan, the worthy Daniel Keefe, described as "Head of the Longshoremen's International Union and Vice-President of the A. F. of L.," is having "extended interviews" with Roosevelt, looking to "bringing a better understanding between Secretary Taft and the labor leaders."

Every snarl and kick of an employer of labor against the form of a labor union is a testimonial of merit for that union. The striking taxicab chauffeurs

## BELSHAZZAR, INDEED



The one double-leaded editorial in the New York "Sun" of the 6th of this month condenses, better than anything that has so far escaped the guilty conscience of the Capitalist Class, the frame of mind in which our rulers are.

Roosevelt and Bryan are both urging amendments to the Constitution. Commenting on this the "Sun" says:

"It is difficult to understand how any voter who has a head on his shoulders capable of forethought can now contemplate, without a shudder, a call by Congress on the States to send delegates to propose amendments of the Constitution, and the assembling of such a convention."

Afraid of the people!

This is the sense of the shudder that runs through the frame of one of the leading journalistic apostles of that social system, whose rulers, the God-ordained Captains of Industry, have plunged the country into a panic of unprecedented depth and width, throwing millions of workers out of work and thrusting the skeleton of Want into the homes of the large

majority.

Afraid of the people!

And well they may. Well may they shudder at the thought of a convention in which a chance shall be given to the masses to appear in their sovereign constituent capacity, and to summon to their bar the institutions under which they have been marshallled to ruin.

Well may the class for which the "Sun" speaks, whose sentiments it shares, whose guilt it is imbued with, whose apprehensions are its own—well may that class shudder.

When an old rookery is coming down the rats shudder—preparatory to scampering.

## GILLHAUS IN PA.

### HOLDS STRING OF ROUISING MEETINGS TO PACKED HOUSES.

The Contrast Between Debs and Preston

—Large Crowd Grieves S. L. P. Candidate on Historic Ground of Homestead—S. P. Man Forced to Admit His Party Was a Politician's Dodge Against the Socialist Labor Party.

Pittsburg, Pa., October 10.—August Gillhaus, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, was here for one week and did his full duty while he stayed. He opened up on October 1st with a good-sized meeting at Braddock, Pa. On the following Sunday afternoon he held another good meeting in the old City Hall, when he put in some master strokes. He contrasted Debs traveling around in a "Red Special"—Debs, who did six months, not in a cell, but in apartments at Woodstock, with his bath, his books to improve his mind, and men to wait at his call—with Preston and Smith languishing in prison for no other crime than loyalty to their class. One

Private ownership of production and the system which flows from it build up manliness, womanliness, individuality and independence, do they? Place on the stand Miss Mary Fullerton, St. Louis's richest heiress, who ought to know. Witness depehth and saith: "Society women are such liars I can not endure them. Maybe they have just gotten the habit in society. Maybe it's diplomacy and tact, but it looks to me like a surrender of independence and individuality." Case closed, judgment against the defendant.

With the tide of immigration still running back, and the Fricks mourning over the absence of some 4,000 former Hungarians at their disposal, the capitalist Republicans and Democrats must be envously licking their chops at the reports of 600 Japs having been landed in the State of San Paulo, Brazil.

DEMAND TRIAL FOR PRESTON.

Citizens of San Pedro, Cal., Protest Against His Unwarranted Imprisonment.

San Pedro, Cal., Oct. 3.—At a mass meeting of citizens of San Pedro held to-night, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Morrie R. Preston and Joseph Smith are lying in the Nevada State Penitentiary as the result of a conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Association, the members of which are mostly stock swindlers, their mines being mere stock-jobbing gold brick; and

"Whereas, Morrie R. Preston merely defended his life against the murderous assault of a vicious restaurant proprietor who refused to pay a waitress her wages, and insulted her, and when asked by Preston, who was a union official, to pay her, pulled a revolver and threatened his life; and

"Whereas, Joseph Smith was at home at the time of the shooting, having nothing to do with the shooting at all; and

"Whereas, These men were convicted on the perjured testimony of thugs, some of whom recently figured in a professional holdup; and

"Whereas, The law reads, and civil and executive officers claim, that every citizen, no matter how humble, is entitled to a fair and impartial trial; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Pedro, Cal., in mass meeting assembled, hereby protest against such tyranny and demand that the President of the United States investigate, and according with his oath of office, see that these men are given a fair trial and a square deal."

As Luther, Chairman of Meeting.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

displacing the glass workers, have brought home to them the lesson that their previous political and economic attachments have left them on shifting sands. They are beginning to realize now that they were not planted upon rock-bottom foundations. These men are now looking to the Socialist Labor Party for a remedy, feeling that the party is sound in its policy and program.

"The experience I have made is gratifying indeed. A great awakening of the working class is sure to come and it is reassuring to know that the Socialist Labor Party will be there ready to respond with the proper weapons to enable labor to come into its own."

Gillhaus is particular in emphasizing to the Socialist Labor Party members that they all get out into action for the organization. He insists that the promising outlook for building up the party must be taken advantage of. "Get after subscriptions for the Weekly People," the official publication of the Party. "Now is the time to put our literature into the workers' hands. And we all can do this." And he is right in urging this matter.

### FEARS COMPETITION.

Mr. Graves May Be "Done Up" Ere Socialism Touches Him.

Bridgeport, Conn., October 7.—James T. Hunter of New York, who is on a tour of Connecticut for the Socialist Labor Party, spoke here Saturday night to a crowd of some 300 people. The audience was attentive, 17 pamphlets were sold, 500 distributed, and 90 cents contributed for which certificates were given.

Among the audience were a half a dozen capitalists, and Mayor Lee. Mr. Graves, who has a big candy place, buttonholed Hunter at the close of the meeting, saying he wanted to ask a question. He wanted to know if the Socialists proposed to take the property from the capitalists, without paying for it. Hunter answered that the property to which the capitalists lay claim was produced by Labor; that the capitalists are the holders of stolen goods, and that, consequently, they would not be recompensed when made to yield up to Labor its own.

Gillhaus toured Indiana for twelve days and was enthusiastically received by workingmen all along his route. He spoke in Evansville, Sullivan, Lafayette, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Muncie, Marion, Alexandria, and this city.

In Muncie Gillhaus held one of the largest meetings ever held in the state of Indiana. The glass workers there seemed to have been waiting just the kind of message which Gillhaus preaches to workingmen. The most marked approval was given to the things the speaker said. Expressions such as, "That man certainly exposes conditions all right," "He is right about those industrial unions for labor" are common.

At the Muncie meeting some Socialist party members asked Gillhaus questions. Gillhaus willingly answered. He told his audience that the Socialist (Debile) party was not a party of Socialism, but that it only floated the colors of Socialism to exploit the discontented yet unclear sentiment of many workers. Gillhaus said that the Socialist party offered no program which made for the victory of Socialism because that party ignored the vital question organizing the workers into an army of occupation when the political triumph of Socialism will have been accomplished.

"On the other hand," Gillhaus said, "the Socialist Labor Party directs your attention to the need of combining in a revolutionary economic union, the industrial union. You must so organize that if the employing class should ever attempt to intimidate the conquering hosts of Socialism with the threat to shut down industries, as it did in 1896, you will be able to laugh at the threat and tell that class that you are ready to step into control of the shops."

The replies which Gillhaus gave his S. P. questioners were fully endorsed by the vast throng about him.

At Marion, Fort Wayne and other points the candidate was ably assisted by the local organizations of the S. L. P. The successes attending his meetings were an eye-opener to his S. P. opponents, and were not relished by them.

In Logansport, Gillhaus laid the way for the formation of a good working Section.

Conditions all along the line are inclining the wage workers to listen with deep interest to the doctrines of our party," said the candidate when here. "The occurrence of the panic, and the development of machinery which is continually

## DE LEON ON THE ISSUES

### RINGING ADDRESS DELIVERED IN WINDSOR THEATRE.

Republican - Democratic Dog-in-the-Mangerism Traced and Exposed—The Cure Shown to Be Nothing Short of Socialism—Socialist Party Attempt to Reach Socialism by an Unstable Row-Boat Analyzed to Satisfaction of Great Audience—Enthusiasm Marked and Lasting.

Before an excellent and sympathetic audience in Windsor Theatre New York city on October 7, Daniel De Leon, candidate for Congress for the Socialist Labor Party in the Ninth Congressional District, delivered an address on "The Issues of the Campaign" which will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to be present.

Losing no time on getting to the meat of his subject, De Leon began:

"The circumstances that surround this campaign are so serious that one may really feel abashed before them. In order to give you an idea of how serious the times are, I wish to read to you a paragraph that appeared this morning in the New York 'Sun.' Commenting on the demand for a constitutional convention which comes from both capitalist camps, the 'Sun' says that it feels a shudder at the idea.

"Here we have a leading spokesman of the ruling class feeling a shudder at the thought of a convention of the people direct."

"And indeed there is something to shudder about—for some people. The whole social structure is tottering to its fall. The Republican platform declares: 'We have a territory 2,000,000 square miles in extent, literally bursting with latent wealth and waiting only for the magic touch of capital and labor.' Imagine a household in which there is a barrel literally bursting with latent bread, and it is waiting only for the magic touch of the family, and a certain man named John Jones. What will you say if the family in that household is in want and pinched, and yet that barrel remains with its bread untouched? It is clear that that family must be anxious to get at that barrel. It follows that since that bread remains latent, that John Jones is the man who prevents its being gotten, and that his unwillingness is more powerful than the family's desire."

"That is the situation of the land, in the admission of the Republican platform and in the condition of the people. There are 5,000,000 people in the country unemployed. The working-class are traveling the country looking for work. The falling off of registration is as good a barometer—it shows how many workingmen have lost their residence. Every bit of 7,000,000 school children are hungry in the land. Suicide, insanity, crime, all of them symptoms of distress, are on the increase."

"There is your household. It has a 3,000,000 mile barrel bursting with wealth, awaiting the touch of labor and capital. Labor clearly is willing; the barrel remains untouched because capital is unwilling."

"That single fact presents the kernel of the great social situation before us. Bryan doesn't dare attack that plank in the Republican platform; he stands on it as well as Taft. That is what Republican and Democratic politicians propose to uphold."

"Another thing, why don't these people produce the wealth they need? Because they have not the capital, the tool of production to produce it with. The masses of our people to-day are essentially no better off than our ancestors 20,000 years ago. Man appeared as the weakest animal on earth. Lions have their fangs, the beaver has its tail to build. Every single animal comes equipped with the tool it needs to carve its living out of nature. Man alone comes bare. The staff by which man rose was the tool of production. To-day, with the Northrop loom, with the Westinghouse electrical equipment, he has become equipped with the tool of

(Continued on page 1)

# CANADIAN WORKERS

HEAR VITAL ISSUES HANDLED BY  
S. L. P. SPEAKERS.

Fallacious Principles and Faulty Organization of Old Labor Unions Pointed Out—Society Constantly Changing—The Lessons of the Canadian Pacific Strike.

London, Ont., October 3.—Although the weather was somewhat cool, Section London of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada held its regular Saturday night open air propaganda meeting before a large and attentive audience.

Haselgrove, the first speaker, took up the subject of the coming Dominion election, and the possibility or rather probability of the Liberal party not putting up a candidate in this city, but leaving it to the "Labor party" and the Conservatives. He said that all "Labor" men were either Conservatives or Liberals anyhow, and that the "Labor" candidate must be a Liberal as the Liberals were not going to put up a candidate—because they didn't need to.

Haselgrove went on to show that labor was divided politically in the capitalist parties, and that it had no power behind its vote because of the economic divisions of the craft organizations, the lack of knowledge among the rank and file of the class struggle, and because of ignorance of the power of labor when properly organized.

The speaker drew the attention of the audience to the great, the awful difference between the conditions of the capitalist class and the working class. The latter was without any security for the future, and had not even the guarantee of steady employment under this system of wage slavery, while the former had no worries about the coming winter, but was able to enjoy itself to the fullest extent. The capitalists, he said, were able to enjoy life; did not the workers feel that they were entitled to as much comfort or luxury and freedom from care as anyone else?

Haselgrove further said that the workers ought to feel entitled to have the same as the employing class, and that it was possible for them to attain this, but they must organize into a class organization whereby they will be a unit politically and economically.

Wm. T. Leach of Montreal, who had been in the city for a couple of days, was the next speaker. In opening Leach told the audience that he did not do much open air speaking and that his voice would not carry very far. He asked the men to move in closer to the stand so that those on the outside might be able to hear him. This they did, closing in around the stand and giving a very attentive hearing to him.

Leach then began by clearing away the cloud from the mind of the worker that things "always were as they are and will always remain so," by showing that things are always changing. He gave as proof of this the evolution of mankind from a state of savagery to its present condition.

In going over this ground Leach touched on the state of cannibalism, tribal society, communism, feudalism and the ownership of land and consequent servitude, and capitalism, the ownership of the machinery of production and distribution and consequent wage slavery. Under capitalism, the speaker said, the worker was robbed of four-fifths of the wealth he produced, while the capitalists were squandering it in all manner of useless and foolish ways. He gave as proof of this statement the case of a great magnate's daughter, who, in making her debut, was clothed in a dress made in Paris on which a number of little girls had worked for three months, and which cost \$3,500. The dress was destroyed after being worn once, it having been made for this one occasion. The dress represented the labor power and vitality of those little girls, and making it simply wasted their vitality.

Leach touched on conditions in Montreal and mentioned the C. P. R. strike. He spoke of how the C. P. R. was bringing machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, etc., one hundred and fifty at a time from the old country to take the place of the strikers; how the union engineers and firemen were taking out the engines repaired by the men who had taken the place of the strikers, and whom they themselves called scabs; and how the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen were taking these men all over the country whenever the C. P. R. wanted them taken, to fill the place of the strikers. There wasn't even a murmur of dissent against these practices raised by the craft unionists.

Leach pointed out the lack of solidarity among the strikers: that foolish capitalist-bred instinct of one part of them considering themselves superior to another. He cited an incident of an old man who had held some petty foreman-

ship, but who when out on strike had called some of the laborers who came out to help win "riffraff," and said that he cared nothing for them.

In summing up the speaker said that the very fact that there was a strike was proof that this system was not satisfactory. The additional fact that other men were willing to leave their native land and come and take the place of strikers was further proof of the miserable lot of the workers. The power to right these wrongs was in labor's own hands. If workingmen did not organize for Socialism they themselves were to blame for the continued labor strife, losses of jobs and suffering which resulted.

## DE LEON ON THE ISSUES.

(Continued from page 1.)

production. He can now get from nature whatever he wants.

"That being the case, who will deny that the working class of America today is as weak as our weakest ancestors? They are the abject slaves of the capitalist class, which owns the tool—helpless before that class which has stepped between man and nature.

"That plank in the Republican platform leads to a third point. There was a time when the tool of production was so weak that work as man would, there was not enough to produce affluence for all. Ideas of equality were mere aspirations, so long as the material facts were not there to provide affluence for all. But that Republican clause tells you that there are 3,000,000 square miles filled with wealth that is bursting. That wealth is producible. So powerful is the tool, that to-day wealth can be produced for all in abundance. To-day, if every adult male was to work 21 years of his life, only 100 days in the year, only 4 hours a day, we could have an amount of wealth each it would take \$10,000 to purchase.

"When that is possible, the social question is solved, theoretically. A revolution in fact has taken place. Nevertheless, we find that all the social institutions of the land remain the same as they were before this revolution took place.

"Now, then, it is the fingermark of history that when a revolution in fact has taken place and social institutions do not adapt themselves to it, another revolution is impending. (Applause.) That is the revolution which is the sword of Damocles dangling over the head of the class for which the 'Sun' speaks. In the face of these facts, the Socialist Labor Party says there is only one thing to do—it is to overthrow the present worn-out political state, and establish the new industrial state." (Great applause.)

De Leon then took up the difference between the S. L. P. and the Socialist party. The latter, he said, wanted Socialism, but was trying to reach it in a rowboat, whereas the S. L. P. was building a sea-worthy ship. Hillquit's anti-immigration and anti-unity attitude was thoroughly exposed to the searchlight of criticism, and De Leon concluded amid ringing cheers and applause.

Dr. A. Levine acted as chairman of the meeting.

Joseph Schlossberg, Editor of *Der Arbeiter*, spoke before De Leon, in Jewish. He showed that the Socialist Labor Party was not "inventing" issues when it took up and made so much of the immigration and similar questions. It was a matter which the very existence of the workingman forced upon him. The S. L. P., he said, was the only political party which took the stand on this question which every class-conscious workingman was forced to take. He who would draw the race line against workingmen looking for a living, places himself in the category of the barbarian, who says "Mine is the food—you can go starve!" Schlossberg's rattling appeals to class solidarity found a warm echo in the plaudits of the audience.

Altogether, in derision of a Socialist party meeting across the street, with a theatrical performance thrown in at cut rates, the meeting was a huge and encouraging success.

## MARX on MALLOCK

### Facts vs. Fiction

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# SEABOARD OIL

## LATEST ROUTE TO CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

Class Struggle, Economic Organization, and Even the "Backward Races" Issue All Shelved by the Latest Socialist Party New Way to "Break Away from Wage Slavery."

Well, well, well! What queer things the tides wash in to a newspaper office, to be sure. Here we have to-day some documents sent out by the "Comrade Stock Agency" of Chicago, the concern from which the New York Daily Call, a Socialist party paper, save the mark, published an ad which intimates that all that is needed to emancipate one from wage slavery is a beggarly thirty pieces of silver.

The letter heading indicates that the "Comrade Stock Agency" is composed of John M. Crook—only him and nothing more. Shakespeare says: What's in a name, and intimates, nothing. We would not fly in the face of any conclusion by that "great heir of fame," and perhaps oftener than not there's "nothing" in a name. For instance we all have known people named Long who were short, people named Stout who were lean, people named White who were dark, and people named Black who were fair, hence the felicitous name of Crook, may as well become the proprietor of the "Comrade Stock Agency" as any other.

Would you have something nearer home, there is Wilshire's Bishop Creek mine. It "looks wonderful and will set the pace for all other gold mines, I verily believe." This is not Wilshire's effusion, it is Mr. Crook's. He has some Bishop Creek stock which he would like to hang on to, but as "It is only through buying and selling that I can live; hence my 'extremity' is again your opportunity."

According to his printed matter Mr. Crook is large of heart. He believes in "co-operation" and has nice little rewards for those who have already purchased from him, in the shape of special inducements when new propositions are brought forth. If you will take \$25 worth of Seaboard Oil you get a rebate of 7½ per cent, from the regular selling price on future orders for other promotion stocks. "Please understand" that in doing this Mr. Crook is a philanthropist. The rebate comes out of his commission, and "the companies know nothing of it, and are to know nothing of it." It is just a little comradeship, don't you see.

After all, Seaboard Oil is only a "stepping stone" and "the comrades who show good judgment and the necessary faith to come in on this now will reap rewards as we proceed."

"Poverty is no virtue, and no Socialist should be afraid that becoming more or less independent of his job he will deteriorate as a Socialist." You see it hasn't hurt Mr. Crook one bit, he would just as soon, or sooner, do business with a comrade as anybody else.

Maybe Victor Berger, the Milwaukee "Socialist," had Seaboard Oil possibilities in mind, when, as quoted in "Everybody's Magazine," he said that Socialism would buy out capitalism. Take Standard Oil, its dividends have been so huge that investments have been made in gas, railroads, copper, steel, banking, and so on through the gamut of capitalist enterprises. Why shouldn't Seaboard Oil rival Standard Oil and in the same way acquire ownership of industry? Only the narrow bigoted adherents of Marxian Socialism, the Socialist Labor Party, would flout the idea.

When poverty assails and makes you affright

## "The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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# C.P.R. STRIKE LOST

## CRAFT UNION ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFEAT.

Affiliated Trades Would Not Break "Agreements" with Corporation—Marxists' Dispute Left to Conciliation Board But Decision Went Against Men—Strike Followed.

London, Canada, October 5.—Another "victory" has at last been scored for pure and simple unionism. The big C. P. R. strike, which for more than eight weeks has involved 20,000 in that company's mechanical departments, came to an end last night. According to dispatches from Montreal, received here today, the settlement bears some evidence of a sell-out, in so far as some of the strikers are concerned at least. How much truth there may be in these rumors it is yet too early to say. But certain it is that the men are beaten and beaten badly, not by the C. P. R. company, however, but by their fellow railroad workers, who, owing to their craft form of organization, and separate "agreements," remained at work.

Now that the strike is terminated, it is perhaps permissible to view its comic as well as its tragic side, for like all great struggles between predatory capital and the force of labor it had such. The final, and altogether quite natural, outcome of this C. P. R. trouble impresses The People's correspondent with nothing so much as the great likeness to the case of Mike, the Irish navy, who had been through a host of strikes, a la pure and simpledom.

Returning from a hard day's work one evening the worthy Irishman chanced to meet his friend Pat who, having heard that Mike had but recently been on strike, inquired: "Oi say Mike, an' Oi do be hearin' that yez have had trouble with the boss. Was the strike a success?" To which Mike replied: "Sure an' it was! We got our jobs back."

The above anecdote typifies the case of the C. P. R. strikers admirably—with this one difference: all of the men in this latter instance will not get their jobs back.

Thus we have another practical object lesson of how capitalism is slowly but surely rendering even labor "aristocrats" as hopelessly impotent as the most common workers. So long as we endeavor to fight our industrially organized masters with our little picayune and out of date craft unions, just so long must we expect to suffer defeats similar to the present one. When organized scaberry gives place to industrial unionism then only can the railroad workers throw down the gauntlet and have a fighting chance when they stand up against corporations such as the Canadian Pacific Railroad. This and nothing less than this is the lesson of the recent struggle. If it be learned, the strike, though lost, will not have been in vain.

Junius.

15,000 ON STRIKE.

Lynn Shoe Workers Have Industries Paralyzed.

Lynn, Mass., October 12.—The shoe industry of this city to-day entered upon the second week of paralyzed operations on account of the strike of last week, with no immediate prospect of any settlement of the dispute. It had been hoped by the bosses that the conferences of last week would result in a dissolution of the sympathetic strike, thereby returning to work the operatives in all the more than 125 factories of the city, with the exception of that of Joseph Caunt & Co., where the movement began. Some 15,000 operatives have left their benches and have given the companies to understand they are out to win.

Of the entire number of shoe workers who did not report as usual to-day, about 15 per cent. are employed as lasters.

Late in the forenoon arrangements were made for a conference at the Mayor's office between the shoe manufacturers who are not members of the manufacturers' organization of this city, the Board of Trade, and the striking lasters, to find, if possible, some ground of agreement whereby the independent manufacturers could be relieved from the present prospect of having to close.

Joseph Caunt to-day stated that if all the strikers would go back in all the factories, the Caunt firm would agree to submit to arbitration the grievances between itself and its own lasters. The Caunt people are playing for public sympathy by maintaining that, while the strike began at their factory, the movement was directed toward many manufacturers on account of a number of grievances, some of which were not held against the Caunts.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

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# POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES

HELD, NOT AS OFFENDERS AGAINST THIS GOVERNMENT, BUT THROWN INTO JAIL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

By Elizabeth D. Trowbridge.

(Continued.)

After his escape, Villarreal, like Magon and Rivera, entered upon months of wandering. Wherever they went, they conducted themselves like peaceful and law-abiding persons. They were in communication with their friends in Mexico; they did write for and use their influence in favor of the Liberal cause. These acts they never have denied, but there is nothing in these acts to violate the laws of the United States; nothing in them which should not have the sympathy of the American people whose boast it is that this is a "land of liberty," "a refuge for the oppressed."

In the fall of 1907 the three men finally came to Los Angeles. Here the prosecution of them once more began. United States District Attorney Lawler for the Southern District of California is one of the leaders of it. He has even gone so far as to issue public denunciations of them, ending with the statement that "many people are really ignorant of the reasons behind the imprisonment of the Junta leaders." Of so amazing a nature is this prosecution that the statement of the district attorney must certainly be true. Were they not in ignorance of them the American people would not permit for a day the acts countenanced and committed in this case by their public officials.

Too much American money has gone to the defense of Russian or Polish refugees, too many Americans have died for Cuba's liberties, for one to believe that the people of the United States desire to persecute these Mexicans who have broken none of our laws, and whose only offense is to oppose a tyranny worse than that of Persia itself.

The following are facts in this case which District Attorney Lawler (who is so ready to issue public statements attacking the character of the defendants) is careful not to mention. They are, however, proven, while the charge made by the prosecution—that the men have violated the neutrality laws—rests upon questionable evidence that has yet to come before a jury.

Here are the facts:

On the 23rd of August, 1907, while writing quietly in a hired house on Pico street, Los Angeles, Magon, Rivera and Villarreal were arrested without a warrant, imprisoned, their house searched and their papers and other documents stolen by Thomas Furlong, a private detective in the pay of the Mexican government. These facts the said Thomas Furlong himself admitted under oath at a hearing before Commissioner Van Dyke in November of 1907. Here are the extracts from the court records:

(From the Direct Examination of Thomas Furlong by Mr. Lawler, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of California.)

Q. You were in the city of Los Angeles on the 23rd day of August, 1907?

A. I was.

Q. Did you go into the house in which they (the defendants) lived?

A. I did.

Q. Now I direct your attention to a document in Spanish. When did you first see the document?

A. I saw it on the evening of the 23rd of August.

Q. And where?

A. At this number on Pico street.

Q. What part of the house did you find it in?

Objection made by the defense and overruled.

A. It was in — this, with a large number of other papers, were in a suit case — there were a couple of suit cases there containing papers, and this paper, with many others, were in, I think, a suit case; and then there were some on the shelves in a closet; and they were at various parts of the house. A small house.

Q. What did you do with these papers subsequently, after you had taken them?

Objection made by the defense and overruled.

A. I took charge of the papers and proceeded to have them interpreted and — or translated.

(From the Cross-Examination of said Thomas Furlong by Mr. Harriman, one of the attorneys for the defense at the hearing.)

Q. What is your business?

A. I am the president and manager of the Furlong Secret Service Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Q. You helped to arrest these men?

A. I did.

Q. Arrested them without a warrant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You took this property away from them without a warrant?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Went through the house and searched it without a warrant?

# CAPITAL AND WAGES

THE GREATER ONE GROWS, THE SMALLER MUST GROW THE OTHER.

A. Yes.  
Q. And took the papers away from them?

A. I didn't take any papers away from them. I took them and locked them up and then went back and got the papers. Q. Who paid you for doing this work?

A. The Mexican Government.

In the course of these proceedings, Furlong and his assistants were, according to the Penal Code of the State of California, guilty of three punishable offenses:

(1) FALSE IMPRISONMENT (which is mentioned as follows:

Sec. 236. "False imprisonment is the unlawful violation of the liberty of another." As by his own confession, the detective had been "watching the house for over two weeks" and knew that the men were in it, there seemed no "legal necessity" such as the law demands, for arrest without a warrant—especially as he had made no attempt to secure a warrant.)

"False imprisonment" (the Code continues): "is punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year, or by both."

(2) BATTERY. When Furlong and his assistants told the Mexicans that they were under arrest, the latter asked to see the warrant. The detectives drew their revolvers, saying, "This is the warrant!" As the detectives were in plain clothes, and without warrants or any sign of legal authority, the Liberals naturally thought that the attack was an attempt to seize them and railroad them to Mexico, as had been done with Manuel Sarabia in Douglas, two months before. Therefore, when taken into the street, they tried to attract the attention of the public by shouting that they were being "kidnapped." They did not, however, try to resist the detectives. These persons told them to "keep still," and when they refused, took revolvers and struck the prisoners over the head with the weapons. Magon was knocked unconscious by this treatment.

According to the Penal Code of the State of California such acts are defined as follows:

"Sec. 242.—A battery is any wilful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another."

"Sec. 243.—A battery is punishable by fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both."

(3) BURGLARY. According to witnesses and to Furlong's testimony under which he cannot refute without accusing himself of perjury—he, without legal right, entered the house of the defendants, and stole papers, letters, and other documents.

The Penal Code of the State of California is unreasonable enough to make statutes regarding such acts, as follows:

"Sec. 459.—Every person who enters any house, rooms, apartment, tenement, etc., with intent to commit grand or petit larceny, or any other felony, is guilty of burglary."

"Sec. 461.—Burglary in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years."

Also the Constitution of the United States has a word to say about the whole matter:

"Article IV. Constitution of the United States.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated."

Unless Thomas Furlong is a perjuror, he and his assistants are guilty of the above-mentioned crimes. It is, however, significant that the United States authorities instead of prosecuting him are using all of their energies in attacking his victims.

Perhaps the fact that he was paid by the "Mexican Government" is sufficient warrant for violating the laws of the State of California and the Constitution of the United States.

(To be continued.)

.. Antipatriotism..

Celebrated address of Gustave Harve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

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What effect do conditions, which are inseparable from the growth of productive capital, have upon the determination of wages?

The greater division of labor enables one laborer to accomplish the work of five, ten or twenty laborers; it therefore increases competition among the laborers fivefold, tenfold or twentyfold. The laborers compete not only by selling themselves one cheaper than the other, but also by one doing the work of five, then ten or twenty; and they are forced to compete in this manner by the division of labor, which is introduced and steadily improved by capital.

Furthermore, to the same degree in which the division of labor increases, is the labor simplified. The special skill of the laborer becomes worthless. He becomes transformed into a simple monotonous force of production, with neither physical nor mental elasticity. Moreover, it must be remembered that the more simple, the more easily learned the work.

In addition, the working class is also recruited from the higher strata of society; a mass of small business men and of people living upon the interest of their capitals is precipitated into the ranks of the working class, and they will have nothing else to do than to stretch out their arms alongside the arms of the workers. Thus the forest of outstretched arms, begging for work, grows ever thicker, while the arms themselves grow ever leaner.

It is evident that the small manufacturer cannot survive in a struggle in which the first condition of success is production upon an ever greater scale.

It is evident that the small manufacturer cannot at the same time be a big manufacturer.

That the interest on capital decreases in the same ratio in which the mass and

number of capitals increase, that it diminishes with the growth of capital, that therefore the small capitalist can no longer live on his interest, but must consequently throw himself upon industry by joining the ranks of the small manufacturers and thereby increasing the number of candidates for the proletariat — all this requires no further elucidation.

Finally, in the same measure in which the capitalists are compelled, by the movement described above, to exploit the already existing gigantic means of production on an ever increasing scale, and for this purpose to set in motion all the mainsprings of credit, in the same measure do they increase the industrial earthquakes, in the midst of which the commercial world can preserve itself only by sacrificing a portion of its wealth, its products, and even its forces of production, to the gods of the lower world — in short, the crises increase. They become more frequent and more violent, if for no other reason than for this alone, that in the same measure in which the mass of products grow, and therefore the needs for extensive markets, in the same measure does the world market shrink evermore, and ever fewer markets remain to be exploited, since every previous crisis has subjected to the commerce of the world a hitherto unconquered or but superficially exploited market.

But capital not alone lives upon labor. Like a master, at once distinguished and barbarous, it drags with it into its grave the corpses of its slaves, whole hatches of workers, who perish in the crises. We thus see that if capital grows rapidly, competition among the workers grows with even greater rapidity, i. e., the means of employment and subsistence for the working class decrease in proportion even more rapidly; but this notwithstanding, the rapid growth of capital is the most favorable condition for wage-labor. — Communist Manifesto.

A SURFEIT OF CARNEGIE.

By R. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

Dumferline, Scotland, affords yet another confirmation of the hoary adage that you can have too much of a good thing. It is the famous or infamous town that produced Carnegie, and it suffers from a severe attack of true Carnegiean parochial myopia, and go where they will its people can not escape the curse of Carnegie.

Dumferline has Carnegie libraries, Carnegie parks, Carnegie gymnasiums, Carnegie baths, and a superlative supervising Carnegie Trust which, Argus-eyed, controls the whole Carnegie outfit.

You would think that out of sheer

gratitude the Dumferlinians would wear a perpetual Carnegiean smile and be inexpressibly and exuberantly happy in their Carnegie El Dorado; that they would, after ablation in Carnegie waters, borrow a Carnegie book and be taken to Carnegie park for a brain feast on such as "Stories of Successful Men"; "How to be happy at Homestead"; "Self-Help—from others"; "How to live on a Dime a Day"; etc., etc.; but the citizens don't the poor fools. Strange to say, and almost incredible of belief is it, these Dumferline doots go to work in factories instead! Yes, these strange creatures actually allow themselves to be dragged from their beds at sunrise by a ruthless steam "busser", and to perform body-exhausting, brain-damaging mechanical slavery until sunset, six days in the week, year in, year out. Thus do they voluntarily forego

all the Carnegie bounties for the paltry sake of a mere vulgar, miserable pitance. Wonderful, is it not?

Of course you can hear it whispered that after leaving the factory they are too tired and weary to appreciate the Carnegiean beneficences, but let that pass. The trouble is that these people are such born ingrates that an expression of gratitude would be as fatal in their case as is prussic acid to a mangy pup. A thankful thought would mean instant death to any one of them. Why, the ungrateful wretches even venture to d—n Carnegie and the Carnegiean bounties on the ground that these philanthropic city improvements tend to enhance the price of land and thereby jump the workers rents!

Other base-born malcontents loudly

assert that the Carnegie gifts tend to lower wages by saving the citizens

their cost. Could ingratitude express

itself further? If we had to provide

all these luxuries for ourselves we

could demand higher wages," declaims

the deprecating Dumferlinian, "with

higher rents on the one hand, and lower

wages than the other. I'm between

the devil and the deep blue. D—n

Carnegie, anyway. That arch-criminal of Homes—"

Here I interjected the remark that Carnegiean beneficences were now in

international and—

"Say," he butted in, "I'll grant you

that your Carnegieism is great and

strong, but there is another 'ism' far

greater and stronger."

"What's that?" I asked.

"Socialism," was the reply of the

stiff-necked ingrate as I packed up

my tents and departed.

## A SLAVE SALE.

An Old Newspaper Ad., from the Time When Human Flesh Was Openly Trafficked in.

The last vestige of that picturesque thoroughfare, Wych street, with its curious old wooden frontages and gabled houses, is about to vanish.

Wych street, whose name is perpetuated in Aldwych, had an evil reputation, and both are mentioned in the career of Jack Sheppard, who frequented the purloins of the district. One historical association at least is connected with Wych street. It was at the Angel Inn at the bottom of the thoroughfare that Bishop Hooper was arrested in 1554, taken to Gloucester, and there burned at the stake. About two centuries later a curious advertisement appeared in the "Public Advertiser" as follows:

"To be sold, a black girl, 11 years of age, extremely handy, works at her needle tolerably, and speaks English well. Inquire of Mr. Owen at the Angel Inn, behind St. Clement's church in the Strand." — Pall Mall Gazette.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## TO FREE THE WORLD.

Humanity's needs are humanity's masters.

The ideal of a man whose stomach is empty, is a good square meal!

Having achieved that ideal, the resulting physical and mental vigor therefrom will help him to form, and perhaps partly achieve, a more sensible ideal still—the guarantee that he shall as far as it is humanly possible always have the wherewithal to satisfy his needs.

Finally, in the same measure in which the capitalists are compelled, by the movement described above, to exploit the already existing gigantic means of production on an ever increasing scale, and for this purpose to set in motion all the mainsprings of credit, in the same measure do they increase the industrial earthquakes, in the midst of which the commercial world can preserve itself only by sacrificing a portion of its wealth, its products, and even its forces of production, to the gods of the lower world — in short, the crises increase. They become more frequent and more violent, if for no other reason than for this alone, that in the same measure in which the mass of products grow, and therefore the needs for extensive markets, in the same measure does the world market shrink evermore, and ever fewer markets remain to be exploited, since every previous crisis has subjected to the commerce of the world a hitherto unconquered or but superficially exploited market.

From the vigor and the mental ease thus afforded him may come an ideal the attainment of which will be but a stepping stone to higher ideals. Yet whatever heights his ideals might reach he could never forget, as a being with material necessities and while he is capable of logical reasoning, that the whole of his life-fabric rests on a material foundation.

Lands intersected by a narrow birth

Abhor each other; mountains inter-

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
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In 1890 ..... 21,157  
In 1896 ..... 36,554  
In 1900 ..... 74,191  
In 1904 ..... 34,172



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1908.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:

**AUGUST GILLHAUS.**

Engineer, New York, as Proxy for  
**MORRIE R. PRESTON,**  
Now in the Nevada State Penitentiary  
for the legitimate exercise of the right  
of self-defense on picket-duty, and  
whom delicacy prevents from per-  
sonally appearing on the ballot.

For Vice-President:

**DONALD L. MUNRO,**  
Machinist, Virginia.

Room! For the men of mind make way!  
Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer;  
Ye cannot stay the opening day:  
The world rolls on, the light grows  
stronger.

The People's Advent's coming!

—GERALD MASSEY.

POOR SIR CHRISTOPHERS!

Sir Christopher Furness, head of the shipbuilding firm of Furness, Withy & Co., being in incessant friction with his employees, held a conference with their representatives in Hartlepool, Eng., and there made to them certain proposals. The gist of the proposals is that "if the trades unions thought they could carry on the business themselves, the firm was willing to sell out to them; if not, strike must cease, or the works would be closed." Sir Christopher's address embodying the proposal is announced from London as a "lucid and able defense of the capitalist, and an attack on Socialism."

Fact is, Sir Christopher's position is a lucid proof that the Socialist tide is reaching up to the capitalist's nose; that the latter finds himself compelled to abandon his old-time hypocritical pretences of brotherly relations with Labor; and that he is now driven to bay—just as Socialism has all along maintained he would be.

The union, such as the thing is understood and has been nursed by the Sir Christopher, was founded on the theory that Labor was the peer of Capital, and the two couldicker, chaffier and log-roll just the same as capitalists do among one another. Socialism pronounced the notion chimerical. He who says "capitalist" implies, if he knows what he is talking about, the obverse, "wage-slave." The moment there is a "capitalist" there must be "wage-slaves." The term "capitalist" implies the existence of a master class, and the parallel existence of a subject, dependent, fleeced and tyrannized slave class. Without the latter there is no capitalist possible.

The unions, promoted by Sir Christopher, ignored all this. Socialism predicted they would find out. The old union theory was not a workable proposition—at least not durably. The error of the starting point has been ground into fine powder between the upper and the nether millstones of fact. The chimera having been ground to dust, the naked facts now face each other. The Sir Christopher can no longer "deal" with their quondam and alleged brothers: the Sir Christopher now discover that one or the other "brother" must own and run the plant: the two alleged brothers can not do it together: they are not partners: never were: one or the other must down—just as Socialism has been all along predicting.

Arrived at this point, the Sir Christopher amend their former position and

materially. They demand the alternative of dumb submission, or that they be bought out. The belief in this is a pardonable, and lingering illusion. The unions have all the while been learning apace. They will eventually, if not sooner, reject both alternatives. As to dumb submission, 'tis now too late to preach that, as to paying the Sir Christopher for plants that the Sir Christopher never produced but plundered from Labor, the union is not likely to acquiesce in that either. The union already has struck out on the right path—Independent Labor politics, as all along predicted by Socialism that the union would do. Once on that path, the rest will go like rolling off a log. The union will unify the working class on the political as well as the industrial field, mop the earth with the Sir Christopher, and submit to these the alternative—either work or get off the earth.

Poor Sir Christopher, with their "lucid and able defences of the capitalist and attacks on Socialism"!

FOUNDERS' WEEK.

If the Philadelphia Founders' Week celebrations and pageant of the 9th instant were cleverly intended to hold the mirror up to the "old stock" of Philadelphia, and reveal to them what a degenerate lot they are, instead of being what they pretend, the legitimate heirs of ancestral virtues—if that was the cleverly contrived scheme it could not have succeeded better.

The pageant resulted in a series of riots, ending with close to a thousand men, women and children being more or less seriously damaged, and at least fifty of these likely to die. And what was the cause?

William Penn, the scrupulous dealer with his fellowmen, and leader of an equally scrupulous band of colonists, founders of Philadelphia, was to be rendered homage to by the pageant. His and their virtues were to be extolled. By implication, the descendant extollers were to extol themselves. But fact is more powerful than fiction. Endeavor as they may, the modern degenerates of the old patriarchs could not keep to their role. The cat saw the mouse; dropped its disguise, and relapsed into the feline.

What happened was this: The Grand Stand owners had allotted ten per cent. of the tickets for the use of the city's guests. The ten per cent. allotment was the condition upon which permission was granted to erect the stands. The Grand Stand owners expected to make a pile of money with the sale of tickets. They were sorely disappointed. What with the growing enlightenment that spurs ancestor worship, and what with the grievous crisis, the speculative expectations of the speculating stand owners did not materialize. In sight of this the gentry determined to recoup themselves by an act of turpitude. They broke their agreement, and refused to honor the ten per cent. tickets. Thereupon the fights; thereupon the riots; thereupon the wounds; thereupon the deaths that are sure to follow.

Descendants have everything to fear from recalling ancestors. The exhibition they make of themselves are but quickeners of the upheaval that in this campaign has gathered intelligent head in the presidential ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Gillhaus, Preston's proxy, and that is destined to overwhelm the misruling class of the land—how soon and how completely may be judged from the shudder that runs through the frame of the "Sun" at the bare thought of a constitutional convention of the sovereign people.

DEMAGOGUE AND PLUTOGOGUE. He who tickles the vanities and promotes the undigested aspirations of unthinking masses is, no doubt, a wretch. The term "demagogue" has been applied to him from time immemorial. He is a disturber, not of the public peace only, he is a disturber of the public mind, and thereby renders public peace precarious. Unspeakably vile though the demagogue be, his counterpart is still viler. That counterpart is the plutogogue.

The plutogogue must square himself with the plutocrat. Plutocracy is crime legalized by itself. The plutogogue's mission is to exalt the Plutocracy. Not a vice of the Plutocrat but the plutogogue will extenuate, if not defend. And he goes further. The sins of Plutocracy are raised by him into virtues.

Does the Plutocrat outrage public decency by ostentatious banquets that are an affront to the hungering masses?—The plutogogue spins out an economic theory about the utility of lavishness in that it "sets money in circulation."

Does the Plutocrat debauch women, flaunt his concubines in all the capitals of Europe, and, drunk with ribald sensibilities, kill a supposed rival from behind?—The plutogogue forthwith terms the deed "Dementia Americana."

Does the Plutocrat violate all laws human and divine to such an extent that his workmen strike, whereupon he seeks to shoot down a picketman of his men on strike, as was attempted against Preston?—The plutogogue jumps into the breach and sings the praises of the

would-be assassin as a "champion of Christian order."

Does the Plutocrat cause establishments of his competitors to be burned down? The plutogogue goes on a lecturing tour with statistics made to order "proving" that the concern which was guilty of arson is a benefactor of humanity in that it has lowered the price of its goods.

Does the Plutocrat bribe the Legislature into raising the tariff so that he can extort untold millions from the Government which needs his goods?—The plutogogue will be seen filling magazines with articles upon the public spirit of the malefactor in that he furnishes organs to needy churches and libraries to towns and hamlets.

And so forth:

The demagogue is bad enough. But he, at least, puts his finger upon a wrong. The plutogogue is a promoter of wrong, an ulcer upon the face of the earth.

REVOLUTION, NOT REFORM.

"No colleague with whom I have had the honor to serve as a member of the greatest legislative body in the world will charge me with having ever performed or with attempting to perform an unworthy public action."

With these words Joseph C. Sibley, Standard Oil agent in and out of Congress, appeals to his peers for vindication.

Of course Mr. Sibley will be vindicated. Of course his peers will agree that he never was guilty of an unworthy public act. And of course both he and his peers are sincere in their belief.

This fact, the knowledge that Sibley and his peers are sincere in the belief of their civic purity, is, in a way, the Mitteleltern storm center of the raging storm.

There are those who say Sibley is guilty of unworthy public acts; and they will back their statement with evidence, documentary and otherwise. If Sibley is guilty, then it would follow that he was untrue to his class. The circumstance that his acts were ever true to the capitalist class, points to the conclusion that acts which are worthy of capitalism are unworthy of what? of present society? not at all—*are unworthy of a New Social Order that is struggling into life.*

To convict Sibley and his peers today would be to declare the efforts that are being put forward to establish Socialism as so much superfluous labor. Sibley can be guilty of unworthy public acts only after Socialism is an established fact.

From this there follows a pregnant conclusion.

Sibley guilty would require only a Reform to correct.

Sibley not guilty points to the necessity of a Revolution.

Nothing short of Revolution can convert acts that are worthy of an existing system, into acts that are unworthy of a social system not yet in existence.

A SUGGESTION TO DOUBLEDAY,  
PAGE & CO.

Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, President of the National Organization of Attorneys General, delivered last month an address at the Denver annual meeting of his body that was down right inflammatory, and otherwise "undesirable."

Referring point blank to the decision of the Judge who had just before condemned the \$29,000 Standard Oil fine, Mr. Hadley said:

"The Judge who cannot see the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and who cannot see through both of these legal fictions to the real owners and the real offenders, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, John Archbold, and others, is either blinded by prejudice or an unfortunate disposition to obscure the merits of a controversy by strained and irrelevant technicalities. To assert that men may by the organization of a puppet corporation, escape the proper measure of punishment for their wrong-doing is to give to the legal fiction of the corporation greater rights, privileges, and immunities than those which belong to individuals."

Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., publishers, are engaged in the world-redemptive work of acquainting, not one nation, but all nations, China and Japan included, and in their own languages, with the history of the noble life, worthy of emulation, of the noblest man whose career should inspire all souls with self-reliance and hope—John D. Rockefeller. In order that the introduction to mankind of this connecting link between man and the archangels be all the more authentic and trustworthy, the biography is written, not at second, but at first hand—it is an autobiography.

The gist of the story—its Left Motif, so to speak—is the power of the individual, provided he be really good

and equally good over again, to overcome all difficulties and raise himself to an eminence from which, next to Providence itself, he can become the Providence of untold people.

It is quite probable that, although the complete truthfulness and truthful completeness of the biography is insured by its being an autobiography, Archangel John D. may somewhat yield to the human weakness of modesty, and fail to bring out the point of the story in all its fullness. Then also, the circumstance that he is a leading capitalist, and that all capitalists are monuments of respect for the law, may stay his hand from narrating the persecutions which wicked and designing officer of the law have subjected him to. How this latter day martyr has been tortured one may form an opinion on the unconscionable act of one magistrate to drown and boil him in a caldron containing a fine of not less than \$29,000,000; and, the conscience of a superior magistrate having been touched and the fine boiled down, so un-Godly an Attorney General turned up that he held the latter magistrate to public scorn, and thereby bespattered John D. himself.

The opportunity of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. is obvious. They should append or prepare the autobiography with Attorney General Hadley's speech. If then the autobiography does not touch the popular heart, then no other campaign document can, and Taft will be snowed under.

A MAYORALTY ELECTION.

By Artemus Ward.

Messrs. Senter and Coffinberry, two esteemed citizens, are the candidates. Here's a faint attempt at a specimen scene. An innocent German is discovered about half a mile from the polls of this or that ward. A dozen ticket peddlers scent him ("even as the war horse sniffs the battle," etc.), see him, and make a grand rush for him. They surround him, each shoves a bunch of tickets under his nose, and all commence bellowing in his ears. Here's the ticket you want—Coffinberry. Here's the Centerberry and Coffinberry. What the h—l yer tryin' to fool the man for? Don't yer spouse he knows who he wants to vote for, say! 'Ere's the ticket—Sen—Coff—don't crowd—get off my toes, you d—d fool! Workin' men's tickets, 'ere's the ticket yez want! No, by Cot, vote for Shurge B. Senter—he says he'll py all the peer for dems as votes for him as much more dan dey can trink, by tam! Senter be d—d! Go for Coffinberry! Coffinberry was killed eight times in the Mexican war, and is in favor of justice and Poplar Sovrinity! Oh gos! Senter was at the battle of Tippe-ca-noo, scalped twelve Injuns and wrote a treatise on horse-shoeing! Don't go for Coffinberry. He's down on all the Dutch, and swears he'll have all their heads chopped off and run into sausages if he's elected. Do you know what George B. Senter says about the Germans? He says by—they're in the habit of stealing live American infants and hashing 'em up into head cheese. By! That's a lie! Taint—I heard him say so with my own mouth. Let the man alone—stop yer pullin'—I'll bust yer ear for yer yet. My Cot, my Cot, what tam dimes dese 'lections is. Well yez crowd a poor Jarman till death, yer d—d spalances, yez? Sen—Coff—Centerberry and Coffinberry—Working Men's—Repub-Dem—woop-h—l—wooh-ray-bully-y—e—o—u—h—!

With this there follows a pregnant conclusion.

Sibley guilty would require only a Reform to correct.

Sibley not guilty points to the necessity of a Revolution.

Nothing short of Revolution can convert acts that are worthy of an existing system, into acts that are unworthy of a social system not yet in existence.

A SUGGESTION TO DOUBLEDAY,  
PAGE & CO.

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and equally good over again, to overcome all difficulties and raise himself to an eminence from which, next to Providence itself, he can become the Providence of untold people.

London, October 9.—The General Federation of Trades Unions has issued a manifesto, declaring that are 1,500,000 unemployed in the United Kingdom, with dependents numbering 7,500,000 suffering.

New York Labor News Co.

28 City Hall Place,  
New York City.

# CAPITAL CONCENTRATING

LEADING CORPORATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GETTING TOGETHER UNDER ONE ROOF.

By T. W. Jamaican, L. I.

corporation of that name houses these corporations:

	Capital
Chicago & Alton R. R.	\$115,000,000
Illinois Central R. R.	153,000,000
National Lead	47,000,000
Chicago & Northwestern R'y	266,000,000
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y	60,000,000
Rock Island Co.	138,00

# Correspondence

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## THE "PEOPLE" ONLY STANDS STRAIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Out here amongst the misleading brand cowering under the guise of S. P. Socialism, The People is the only paper that stands on right principles for the emancipation of the wage workers.

It was my good luck to meet Gillhaus when he came through this place, and I was present when he held forth on the street corner. Across the street from Gillhaus's meeting was a would-be capitalistic religious meeting. While I was selling literature for Gillhaus I noticed six or seven "good" S. P. men with their backs toward us and taking in their emancipation after death. Bah on such a fraud! and on "Red Specials" and all the rest of the bourgeois elements.

All hail to Preston and Munro and Gillhaus, the proxy for the straight Socialist Labor Party.

James M. Carnahan.

Bellingham, Wash., Sept. 27.

## THE NORTH STAR OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People: I send you renewal of my subscription to the Daily People. Your paper is the North Star of the Labor Movement. It is the only paper that does not at this time waver and mislead the hosts of labor.

As the industrial powers are retrenching, and as the wave of reaction that follows each succeeding stagnation of industry puts the pure and simple politician on his beam end, it is gratifying to know that we have one ship, at least, that is able to stand the storm and carry its crew safe into the harbor of peace.

G. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Ia., Sept. 26.

## PIERSON SETS BRILLIANT EXAMPLE CANVASSING ILLINOIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: For the week ending Oct. 3, one sub was secured for the "Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung" and twenty-one for the "Weekly People." I held two meetings, one in Spring Valley, and the other here.

Nothing much was accomplished at the Spring Valley meeting owing to the inclement weather.

The La Salle meeting, which was held last night, (Saturday), was an all around success. A good crowd was on hand which received the revolutionary message with rounds of applause.

Fifteen books were sold and one sub secured for the Weekly People.

The principal industry here is mining, and just at present the mines are being worked only four days out of the week. As a result the miners and their families are living from hand to mouth.

The three other industries, cement, zinc and clock works are in about the same fix.

One of the cement workers informs me that men are killed and crippled every week in the cement works. These works are called the Slaughter Pen here.

The same thing can be said of the zinc works, where the slaves are compelled to inhale the fumes of the poisonous acids used in the preparation of zinc.

The clock works employ mostly women and girls and when employed their wages do not average \$5.00 per week.

Who, now will dare say that the slaves are not enjoying prosperity in La Salle?

Chas. Pierson.

La Salle, Ill., Oct. 4.

## A PROTEST FROM CINCINNATI.

To the Daily and Weekly People: We, the undersigned members of the English branch of Section Cincinnati S. L. P., herewith condemn in the most emphatic manner the N. E. C. Sub-Committee for endorsing and publishing the leaflet "Hard Times," by Charles Ufer, and in the event said leaflet and its author receive the endorsement of the N. E. C., then we extend that condemnation to the N. E. C.

If the S. L. P. was a pure and simple vote-catching organization, then the leaflet "Hard Times" would be right in line; but as the S. L. P. recognizes that the working class must organize on both the economic and political field, to emancipate itself from wage slavery, it can not permit such litera-

ture as the leaflet "Hard Times" to emanate from it without vacating its revolutionary position.

For the S. L. P. to make fun of William H. Taft, Republican nominee for the office of President, for saying "God knows" when asked what a jobless man must do, and then that same S. L. P. in the next breath to say it does not know what the working class must do to put an end to a system under which "hard times" is an ever recurring distemper, and then enter into a dissertation on what might have been, if the working class had elected Socialist candidates to office, is worse than folly in face of the fact that all its literature previously issued, in book, leaflet or editorial form, has said the exact opposite. The S. L. P., previous to the leaflet, has always said it did know what the working class should do. It has told the working class that it must organize on both the economic and political field, it has laid special emphasis on the fact that success at the polls without an economic organization to enforce its mandate would be barren of results. Gillhaus, proxy for Preston on our ticket for President, when here recently, when on the stand for the S. L. P., cited the fact that the state legislature of Montana, after refusing to pass a measure in the interest of the great mining combine, was glad enough to get back to the state capital through the agency of petitions to the Governor to call a special session, in order that its first act might prove the inefficiency of political power without economic backing, by passing the very measure it had previously refused to pass, for starvation faced the state when the combine closed its industrial plants.

This leaflet "Hard Times" contradicts our speakers, and it contradicts the editorial department of our Party press.

The chairman of our campaign committee refused to go on the stand if it was distributed in Cincinnati, and its distribution has ceased in this locality. We appeal to the comrades throughout the organization to join us in demanding its immediate withdrawal from circulation, and that in future a more careful perusal of such effusions be made before they are stamped with the approval of our N. E. C. sub-committee.

B. S. Frayne.

John Issack.

Theo. Bernine.

E. H. Vaupel.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 1.

## "HARD TIMES" LEAFLET.

To the Daily and Weekly People: The protest from Cincinnati signed by several comrades from that city against circulating the leaflet "Hard Times" as being inconsistent and in conflict with the S. L. P. in its general teaching may well taken from a strictly party standpoint. I have taken great pleasure in distributing the leaflet from the fact that I recognize an extraordinary condition to present itself in the larger numbers of unemployed and that conditions make for an increasing number of people permanently unemployed.

A political party such as the S. L. P. implies and assumes an orderly and normal condition in which to carry on its work—a fixed habitat of workers (which unemployment imperils) is necessary for political as well as economic organization. I grant that there are enough people who are reasonably sure of their condition to qualify them for this work.

The leaflet is certainly elastic in its advice in formulating demands. The advice it gives is to "demand things." If the workingmen demand "work," and learn from the experience gained that the owners of the means of a living cannot, on account of economic conditions, give them the work, then should they demand that they be well supplied with the things, necessities and luxuries, which they produce, and finding that these demands fail of the desired end, they will realize the game they are up against and get busy with the demand that capitalism must go.

I would organize all the unemployed outside of degenerates whether they had homes or not, and put in their pockets cards of membership as combatants for the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," duly reminding the bearers that we live in an age where no feudal lord ever claims them as appendages to his estate, or where slaveholders chase after their human property with bloodhounds.

It seems to me that this should be recognized as the work of the hour, to be taken up with energy and plans so

as the sudden death of Comrade Frank B. Barndt has deprived Section Cook Co. Ill., S. L. P., of a respected colleague whose aid we had hoped for and will miss in this season's campaign against a system which drives the members of the working class into early graves; therefore be it

Resolved. That Section Cook Co. Ill., deplores the loss of our comrade, and desires to convey to his family our sympathy and the regret felt for his untimely end.

Frank B. Barndt.

Chicago, Ill., September 30.—Whereas, The sudden death of Comrade Frank B. Barndt has deprived Section Cook Co. Ill., S. L. P., of a respected comrade whose aid we had hoped for and will miss in this season's campaign against a system which drives the members of the working class into early graves; therefore be it

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## OFFICIAL

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney,

144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the S. E. C. was held on Oct. 11. F. Gerold in the chair. Members present: Tinfowitch, F. Gerold, J. Schwenk; absent, Landgraf. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read, as also the answer to Paul Augustine, National Secretary, on Section Passaic County.

Communications: From P. Augustine, on subscription list; from Herman Hartung on campaign work; from National Secretary on Gillhaus' tour; from New Jersey Secretary of State acknowledging receipt of Presidential nomination petitions and petitions for 6, 7, 8, 9 Congressional nominees.

Delegates for Essex reported filing County ticket and holding good meetings. Hudson County delegate reported filing County ticket, holding well attended meetings and preparing for Gillhaus meeting. Passaic County delegate reported holding excellent open air meeting. County ticket filed and leaflets being distributed. Gillhaus meeting being pushed with vigor. New business: Moved to call on Sections to make nominations for member of National Executive Committee.

Moved that leaflets be sent to Pall-mall Park.

Moved that the vote on State secretary be in by the next meeting.

John C. Butterworth, Secretary pro tem.

## CONN. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut met at headquarters, 34 Elm street, Hartford. A. Gierginsky was elected chairman. Roll call showed all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

The following communications were received, acted on and filed:

From National Secretary, Paul Augustine, regarding campaign list, A. Gillhaus' and J. T. Hunter's tour. From Section Bridgeport, sending state ticket. From Section New Haven, regarding nomination. From J. T. Hunter, asking for literature and ballots. From Section Rockville, regarding J. T. Hunter's tour and ballots. From Section Stonington, sending money for 50 due stamps. From Sections Rockville and Hartford, sending \$12, income of joint picnic.

Financial report: Income, \$144.69; expense, \$49.04.

The state secretary reported that state ticket was completed, and that he had sent it to Secretary of State.

Voting machines will be used in Hartford, New Britain, Waterbury, Danbury, and Bridgeport.

The State Secretary notified all sections to have enough literature on hand at James T. Hunter's meetings.

The state secretary was empowered to order as many ballots as necessary.

Frank Knott, Rec. Sec'y.

## KENTUCKY READERS OF THE PEOPLE, ATTENTION.

We are glad to tell you the nominating petition of the Socialist Labor Party containing our electoral ticket has been filed with the Secretary of State, with the required number of signatures, and accepted. Our ticket will therefore appear upon the official ballot in this state.

Now, it behoves every mother's son of us to do our full duty until the day of election. We have open-air meetings every Saturday night at the N.W. corner 3rd and Market streets, at 7 o'clock, and we urge every reader of our paper and every sympathizer of the Party to be there promptly on time.

Everyone can aid in distributing leaflets, advertising our meetings and aiding in the work of getting good crowds to hear our speakers. The Socialist Labor Party expects every man to do his duty. No true Socialist can shirk his duty or refuse to perform his share of the work.

We have only four more weeks until election, and we desire to break the record during these four weeks for successful meetings. We have an especially fine leaflet, "How Shall My Vote Go?" that we ask you to put in the hands of your shop comrades and others as rapidly as you can.

Jas. H. Arnold.

## VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session, with Kinder in the chair. Roll call showed all members present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Schmidt, Section Roanoke; Muller, Section Richmond; Schade, Section Newport News, and Munro, Section Norfolk County, re selection of a state ticket and matters pertaining to the present election campaign.

From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, on same lines enclosing financial report and voting blanks, re amendments to constitution adopted at the last national convention in July.

A state ticket was selected and the state secretary was instructed to notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth of the same.

Motion was made and passed that 6,000 leaflets be ordered for distribution in the state, "Hard Times" and "Unity" being the selected leaflets.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

F. Buxton, Rec. Secretary.

## STATE TICKET.

For President, AUGUST GILLHAUS, New York, N. Y.

For Vice-President, DONALD L. MUNRO, Portsmouth, Va.

For Electors at Large, Hugh McTeir, Blacksburg, Va.

Edwin McDowell, Newport News, Va.

1st District—Otto Biersch, Richmond, Va.

2nd " Edward Shade, Newport News, Va.

3rd " Alex. B. McCulloch, Manchester, Va.

4th " J. E. Madison, Richmond, Va.

5th " E. J. Powell, Newport News, Va.

6th " J. R. Goodman, Roanoke, Va.

7th " H. D. Downey, Portsmouth, Va.

8th " S. L. Ford, Port Norfolk, Va.

9th " Frederick Neff, Newport News, Va.

10th " Wm. Whipple, Newport News, Va.

Representatives to Congress, 2nd District—Chas. Rudolph, Elizabeth

3rd " Thos. A. Hollins, Richmond, Va.

4th " Jacob Harvey, Roanoke, Va.

## TO THE S. L. P. MEMBERS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN COLORADO.

The State Executive Committee has nominated for Presidential elector Geo. Anderson, the name to be written on the ballot, after the list of regularly nominated candidates for electors.

The election laws provide for such blank spaces "In which the elector may write the name of any person not printed on the ballot for whom he desires to vote." (Page 76 Election Laws.)

The State Executive Committee has engaged Gerry of Colorado Springs to work in Denver for a number of weeks as canvasser. We expect him to begin the work in the first week of October.

Holders of campaign lists are urged to collect as much money as possible on the campaign lists during the present month and remit to the undersigned at once.

The general vote just taken for State Secretary resulted in the election of George Anderson.

Sections and members-at-large are herewith called upon to make nominations for a member of the National Executive Committee from Colorado for the term of 1909 beginning January 1st. The N. E. C. member cannot at the same time be a member of the S. E. C. See Constitution, Article V, Section 1-2-3-4 and 2. Nominations shall close November 1st, 1908.

For the S. E. C. Geo. Anderson, State Secretary.

Montclair, Colo.

## OPERATING FUND.

There was a gratifying increase of receipts to this fund the past week, noticeably from our friends down on the Isthmus. We trust that our friends elsewhere will keep this fund in mind and help out to the extent that they can. If you are not in a position to contribute you can do the next best thing—or better thing—get a subscription to the Weekly People.

O. W. Sewell, Pokegama, Ore. \$1.00

Mrs. Susie East, Los Angeles, Cal. .50

Thos. Burch, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00

M. Bell, " " .25

L. D. Bechtel, " " .50

L. C. Haller, " " 1.00

James Carnahan, Bellingham, Wash. .00

Chas. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. .00

F. G. Kremer, Milwaukee, Wis. .25

W. G. Murphy, Barren Island, N. Y. .00

Jos. Wiesner, Harrisburg, Pa. .00

Joe Brennan, Panama. .00

M. O. Gorman, " " .00

"Come Again," " " .00

J. Lisen, " " 1.50

Joe Weiser, " " 1.00

H. Cody, " " 10.00

Louis Warjl, " " 1.00

Sam Warjl, " " 1.00

John Harsett, " " 1.00

E. Fells, " " 1.00

H. Burger, " " 5.00

A. Hanson, New York City. 1.00

A. Rosenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Ed. Lewis, Tutwile, Wash. 1.00

Total. .42.00

Previously acknowledged. 8,086.84

Grand Total. \$8,128.34

## NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Section Mystic, Conn. \$10.00

A. C. Wirtz. .50

F. W. Bossard. .50

Fred. Krahnenbuehl .50

Pennsylvania S. E. C. (L) .50

Sympathizer, Allegheny, Pa. 1.00

Chas. A. Rathkopf. 3.00

J. C. Anderson. 5.00

A. E. Safford (L) .00

P. Merquelin (L) .00

John Lindgren. 2.00

Leo. Lambright. 1.00

John M. Long. 1.00

George Anderson. 2.00

Section San Francisco (L) .95

Massachusetts S. E. C. (L) .60

Section Richmond Co., N. Y. (L) 5.00

Washington S. E. C. (L) .10.55

Section San Francisco (L) .18.00

Section Mystic, Conn. (L) .11.00

V. P. Ballor (L) .25

D. Craig (L) .65

Colorado S. E. C. (L) .5.84

Section Erie Co., N. Y. (L) .2.25

Joseph Weiser. 1.00

Section Kings Co., Br. 1. 5.00

Ernest Leske (L) .3.75

Section Richmond, Va. (L) .12.75

Section Alameda Co., Cal. .22.90

Mrs. Bernard Murray. 5.00

Ohio S. E. C. (L) .8.83

Previously acknowledged. 211.52

Total. .185.30

Note.—In previous acknowledgment the sum of \$7.25 was credited as having been received from the Colorado S. E. C. It was received from Daniel Anderson, Kane, Pa.

The \$10 credited as having been received from Robert Clausen should have been acknowledged as follows:

Robert Clausen, Spokane, Wash. \$1.00

D. L. Barnet. 1.00

Ed. McCoy. 1.00

F. Jarvis. 1.00

Thomas Nus. 1.00

E. W. Colling. 2.00

E. C. Thomas. 1.00

H. T. Anderson. 1.00

W. H. Wagner. 1.00

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

## ATTENTION BOSTON!

August Gillhaus, Preston's proxy on the S. L. P. Presidential ticket, will speak in Washington Hall, opposite Columbia Theatre, 295 Washington St., Boston, on TUESDAY evening, October 20, at 8 o'clock. Gillhaus will speak on the issues of the campaign. Admission free.

## BOSTON PACKAGE PARTY.

Section Boston has arranged a concert and package party to be given in Putnam Hall, 1165 Tremont St., Boston, on THURSDAY, October 22nd at 8 o'clock. Readers of The People are invited to attend. Ladies with packages free.

Committee.

## GILLHAUS ITINERARY.

Allentown, Pa.—October 12, 14. Scranton, Pa.—October 15. Syracuse—October 16. Utica, N. Y.—October 17. Troy, N. Y.—October 18, 2 p. m. Gloversville, N. Y.—October 18, 8 p. m. Worcester, Mass.—October 19. Boston, Mass.—October 20. New Bedford, Mass.—October 21. Fall River, Mass.—October 22. Providence, R. I.—October 23. Hartford, Conn.—October 24. New Haven, Conn.—October 25. Bridgeport, Conn.—October 26. Elizabeth, N. J.—October 27. Paterson, N. J.—October 28. Jersey City, N. J.—October 29. Plainfield, N. J.—October 30.

Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

## A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

Socialism and Modern Science, by Ferri. \$1.00

People's Marx, by Deville. 1.50

Critique of Political Economy, by Marx. 1.50